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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

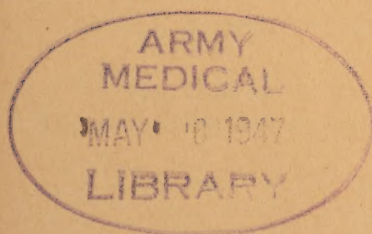
For Period

13 April - 19 April

1947

Number 16

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SECTION I

WELFARE

General

The Japanese Government has submitted to PHW, SCAP for study and suggestions, a draft of a National Disaster Plan. The plan sets responsibility for action and will make funds available at the national government level. Further reports as to its progress and content will be reported in the Weekly Bulletin.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 13-19 April 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>
Nagano	Anthrax	1

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education established a Committee on Textbook Revision and a committee to study procurement of supplies for dental schools. A committee for improving the method of teaching the basic science subjects was also appointed.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Surveys of Schools of Nursing.

All 46 prefectures have now been surveyed.

New students arrived in Tokyo this week to take entrance examinations for the Demonstration College of Nursing.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production

The following releases of DDT products were approved by the Welfare Ministry during the period 14 - 20 April.

<u>Prefectures &amp; Ports</u>	<u>10% DDT</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamanashi	2,900 lbs.	300 gal.	200 vials
Kagawa	10,000 "		250 "
Tochigi		3,975 "	
Nagano			500 "
Ichikawa	3,500 "		
Hakodate, Maizuru, Sasebo,			
Ujina	76,417 "		

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The following stocks of DDT products and typhus vaccine were stored in Japanese depots on 12 April:

10% DDT	1,566,930 lbs.
5% DDT Spray	94,060 gal.
Typhus Vaccine	163,478 vials

The below stocks are in transit:

10% DDT	437,940 lbs.
5% DDT Spray	16,600 gal.

Production of principal biologicals during the month of March was accomplished as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 31 March</u>	
	<u>Crude</u>	<u>Finished</u>	<u>Crude</u>	<u>Finished</u>
Cholera	20,000 cc		861,000 cc	306,870 cc
Typhus		1,325,752 cc		6,506,733 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,222,000 cc	396,620 cc	4,319,900 cc	840,348 cc
Smallpox	1,828,000 doses	3,988,648 ds.	23,878,550 ds.	2,046,379 dose
Diphtheria Anti-toxin		59,000 cc		583,932 cc
Diphtheria toxoid		90,000 cc		461,675 cc
Tetanus Toxoid		15,000 cc		210,000 cc

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during the month of March was accomplished as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	3,945,431 packages 3 gram
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,627 kgs.
10% DDT Dust from American furnished	
DDT concentrate	650,091 lbs.
5% DDT Spray	68,733 gal.

Production of pyrethrum emulsion was started on 1 April. The entire production for 1947 will be an emulsion requiring dilution with thirty parts water prior to actual spraying. Production of 23,950 gal. was accomplished by 10 April. A production of 198,750 gal. is planned by 25 April. A total production of approximately 700,000 gal. is planned for the 1947 program.

#### Distribution

A shipment of 180,000 one quarter pound cans of anesthetic ether arrived in Japan. This ether is part of the medical supplies on the import program for civilian use for 1946, and will greatly aid in bolstering the stocks of ether now available in Japan. Distribution thereof will be made to all prefectures in the near future.

Approval was given for the sale of U.S. surplus x-ray apparatus to Korea.

#### Narcotics

Using modern methods of investigation introduced by the Narcotic Control Officers, Japanese Narcotic Inspectors of the Narcotic Division, Kanagawa Prefecture, successfully pursued and completed an investigation relative to narcotic violations by the proprietor of a pharmacy. Purchasing narcotics from the defendant and seizing a considerable quantity of narcotics from his residence, culminated in his arrest.

The successful completion of this investigation marks the passing of another milestone in the march towards narcotic control in Japan and is the culmination of a concerted effort by Narcotic Control Officers, to indoctrinate Japanese Narcotic Officials to the use of modern investigating methods.

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At a meeting of the Japanese Dental Association of Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to, on 14 April, Narcotic Division and Narcotic Control Officials clarified many points of the Narcotic Laws found troublesome to the association members.

An inspection trip through northern Honshu revealed narcotic inspectors are making numerous superficial inspections of registrants with the result that little good is being accomplished. Many doctors, hospitals and other registrants are being permitted to retain stocks far beyond the amount needed for a six to eight months' supply. Conferences with Japanese narcotic inspectors throughout Japan will be held in Fukushima and Nara prefectures on the 6th and 13th of May respectively, at which times instruction will be given in the proper procedure of making inspections and investigations.

First hand information was also obtained that sufficient preparation has not been made to license appropriate farmers with designated areas for cultivation of marihuana for commercial fiber purposes. In one prefecture it was planned to license 30,000 farmers to grow marihuana for home use of fiber. This cannot be done since the required records and control would be so voluminous as to cause a breakdown in the marihuana enforcement program. The Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have been advised to limit the number of producers of marihuana for fiber to approximately 30,000 for all the area (5,000 hectares) authorized for such cultivation in Japan. Appropriate corrective action has been taken on the national level and Military Government teams in the 12 prefectures concerned should determine that the number of farmers licensed for the authorized cultivation is as nearly as possible in proportion to the national program.

Some local wholesalers have not carried sufficient levels of narcotics to supply the area concerned. It is again stressed that local wholesalers by use of order forms may purchase narcotics at any time from central wholesalers all of whom now have adequate stocks on hand.

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to take appropriate action against any narcotic dealer who advertises narcotic items for sale. Narcotics will be furnished only as the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people require but not as part of any sales promotion program.

## SECTION VI

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 18 April)

1946 - 19,646  
1947 - 688

#### Outbreak of Typhus in Tokyo Poor House

As of 18 April, 57 suspect cases of typhus fever have been reported from the Oyama Poor House in Itabashi Ku. Results of Weil-Felix and complement fixation tests performed to date are as follows:

	Positive			Negative	No Data	Total
	1:40	1:80	1:160			
Weil - Felix	14	17	21	2	3	57
Complement Fixation	No report					

Based on this outbreak, the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Justice has issued instructions to all prefectures to execute a dusting program in poor houses, vagrant homes, orphanages, jails, prisons and

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similar institutions to prevent a similar occurrence in other parts of Japan.

Training Course for Laboratory Technicians in Tests Relating to Laboratory Diagnosis of the Typhus Fevers.

On 14 April 1947, a representative from each of six prefectures in Japan met in the Infectious Disease Institute in Tokyo for the first session of the ten day course designed to train qualified selected laboratory technicians to perform Weil-Felix and complement fixation tests in the laboratory diagnosis of typhus fever. Similar courses will be held during the coming months for other groups of selected technicians from other prefectures of Japan.

Poster Contest by School Children

A nation-wide poster contest emphasizing typhus fever is being sponsored by the School Hygiene Association; an association subsidized by the Japanese Government. Posters depicting other phases of public health may be submitted in this contest.

Laboratory Control

During the past four months officials from the Welfare Ministry have been devising a system to supervise and aid laboratories throughout Japan. Many conferences have been held with Japanese representatives which resulted in their submitting a plan for the "Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program" to which SCAP had no objections. (Ref. PHMJG-17)

In brief, the Welfare Ministry is adding a Laboratory Control Section to the Preventive Medicine Bureau to attend to the overall administrative details. A National Institute of Health, staffed by skilled scientific men, is being created to carry out the practical assay work and undertake various research projects. This will be a relatively independent agency with an extremely wide range of latitude as regards the scope of its activities, which will be decided by the scientific director and his staff.

The highly technical assay procedures on biologicals and anti-biotics will be carried out here. Certain sensitive unstable diagnostic sera, reagents, and items such as plague and rabies vaccine which are technically difficult to make and infrequently used will be produced and distributed to peripheral ken health offices. Research will be undertaken on the etiology, pathogenesis, prophylaxis and therapeutics of infectious and other specific diseases. Vaccines will be produced for experimental evaluation only, and if improvements are noted, bulletins will be dispatched to all manufacturers in Japan.

National Institutes for Cancer, Tuberculosis and Cardio-Vascular Disease Research, etc. will be set up as component units of the parent organization.

A system of national and local inspectors to maintain surveillance over all biologics manufacturing and eventually all clinical diagnostic laboratories is being evolved.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, the first group of laboratory instructors received the initial intensive instruction course in Tokyo. The following kens were represented:

<u>Ken</u>	<u>Representatives</u>	
Aichi Prefecture	Dr. Minoru Yamamoto	Dr. Kazuo Tomoyama
Chiba Prefecture	Dr. Ren Ishikawa	Dr. Takeo Takano
Fukuoka Prefecture	Dr. Somaki Ono	

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Ken

Fukushima Prefecture	Dr. Yukiyasu Maniwa	
Hiroshima Prefecture	Dr. Minoru Okinami	
Hyogo Prefecture	Dr. Taro Yamazaki	
Ibaragi Prefecture	Dr. Mizuho Hanada	Dr. Masami Kawasaki
Ishikawa Prefecture	Dr. Takeo Kanedo	Dr. Ko Yoshida
Kagawa Prefecture	Dr. Korehiro Hamada	Dr. Hideo Okamoto
Kanagawa Prefecture	Dr. Takeshi Kodama	Dr. Kenjiro Yamada
Kumamoto Prefecture	Dr. Tateyoshi Tsuchiya	
Kyoto Prefecture	Dr. Tatsuo Yoshida	
Niigata Prefecture	Dr. Hiroshi Mizutani	Dr. Itaru Shinokawa
Oita Prefecture	Dr. Katsumi Ninomiya	
Okayama Prefecture	Dr. Tatsuo Kuwabara	Dr. Susumu Yamagami
Osaka Prefecture	Dr. Michinori Hori	Dr. Masao Matsubara
	Dr. Kyojin Yamaguchi	Dr. Shinji Nishimura
Shiga Prefecture	Dr. Mitsusabuo Kawashima	
Tokyo Prefecture	Dr. Akinori Tada	Dr. Fumihiko Morita
	Dr. Masao Nagai	Dr. Minoru Ishido
Yamaguchi Prefecture	Dr. Kinichi Yamaguchi	Dr. Y. Sato

The following regional Epidemic Control Officers attended:

Tohoku	Dr. J. Matsui
Tokai-Hokuriku	Dr. K. Goto
Shikoku	Dr. T. Matsuura
Chugoku	Dr. K. Shimizu
Kyushu	Dr. K. Taise

The above individuals were instructed to render a complete report to the ken Director of Public Health when they returned to their respective kens; and then to visit the Military Government Public Health Officer and review the details of their instruction course, enumerating the responsibilities which the Welfare Ministry had entrusted to them.

This is the first time that such a system of inspectors has been organized in Japan. Another instruction course which is being planned for the second group of inspectors, will take place in approximately two months.

Sanitation

Mosquito Control. In order to be successful, mosquito control must be carried on largely by the individual. By the use of posters, news articles, lectures in schools, shorts on the radio and such, the public should be informed as to what the individual must do to assist in the overall program. It is of vital importance that this be done immediately as the mosquito breeding season has already begun.

Both the Culex and Aedes, important disease vectors and the source of greatest annoyance, are largely domesticated and breed in fire reservoirs, urns, ornamental basins and incidental water in and around human habitats. Containers that catch and hold rain water can often be emptied or filled with sand, reservoirs for night soil and irrigation water storage tanks can be covered, and clogged drainage ditches on private property can be cleaned out by the individual.

If breeding areas are found that cannot be corrected, these should be reported to the Ku Health Office.

The elimination of mosquito production is the fundamental requisite of mosquito control. This requires, in addition to full cooperation of the individual, a well-planned overall program consisting of:

1. Field inspection by trained personnel to locate mosquito breeding places and determine the type of control most applicable.

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2. Well trained and equipped crews to carry out control measures.

Emphasis must be put on complete coverage of areas. The plan must not only include treatment of all breeding places but be continuous throughout the entire breeding season.

The prefectural governments must provide transportation for insect and rodent control teams and supplies, otherwise the program will not succeed. Surplus U. S. Army vehicles have been made available to the Welfare Ministry for this purpose and it is expected that the Welfare Ministry will allocate these vehicles to prefectural governments for insect and rodent control purposes.

#### Port Quarantine

The immediate objectives of the plan to make cyanide fumigation facilities available to all ports of entry have been accomplished. Trained Japanese teams are now active in this work at the key ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Kure and Moji. These services are thus reasonably accessible to all but the two Hokkaido ports of Otaru and Hakodate. When the demand is great enough, cyanide will be available in that area. In the meantime, sulfur is being used for such fumigations as must be done.

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable disease:

Week ending 12 April - Negative (No telegram received from port of Nagoya)

### SECTION VII

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

##### Social Insurance

Recent investigations revealed that the Japanese Government has a procedure for providing pensions for government career employees, somewhat similar to that provided by the U.S. Civil Service Retirement Act. Some aspects of the law seem to have been inaugurated as early as 1871. The program is administered by the Government Pension Bureau, which is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister. A 2% deduction is made from the basic wage of each employee, except for teachers and policemen, from whom only one percent is deducted.

The benefits include ordinary, invalidity and survivors' pensions, with the qualifying period for ordinary pensions being seventeen years. Policemen, however, are qualified after 12 years of service. The pension provides one-third of the basic wage at the time of retirement, with an increased monetary increment for each year of service in excess of qualifying period. The maximum pension is payable after 40 years of service. The most any individual would be eligible to receive would be 50% of basic salary.

##### Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance

The new Labor Standards Law precludes complete administration of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance program by one ministry, therefore, it is necessary for the functions to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and the new Ministry of Labor.

##### Health Insurance

The Japanese Medical Treatment Corporation is in the process of being dissolved. The hospitals belonging to the corporation have handled some of the medical service for members of the Health and National Health Insurance Associations. Plans, however, have been proposed for reorganizing these hospitals under a national hospital



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system to be coordinated with the National Health Insurance program. The former Medical Treatment Corporation hospitals are continuing their operations pending disposition by the Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a Board of Council for Social Insurances to determine the rate of medical examination fee to be charged members of health insurance associations by doctors, hospitals and clinics. The council is composed of representatives of the Insurance and Medical Bureaus within the Ministry, also, representatives of the medical, dental, employers, and employees associations, and individuals engaged in sociological research.

#### National Health Insurance

Recent surveys have revealed that the All-Japan National Agricultural Association has approximately six hundred hospitals located in rural areas. These hospitals have, in numerous instances, participated in the administration and operation of the National Health Insurance Associations. The Agricultural Association is among those associations which are to be dissolved and will probably be re-organized into cooperative agricultural organizations. It is expected their hospitals will then be coordinated with the over-all national hospital system as a part of the national health program.

### SECTION VIII

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 28 February 1947 shows 3131 hospitals with a capacity of 217,047 beds, 109,996 of which were occupied. During this same period 286,382 outpatients were treated.

### SECTION IX

#### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition Surveys

The February Nutrition Survey results on the average deviation of body weights for the twenty-seven prefectures and families of special workers (Coal mines - copper mines and railway workers), are given in the attached tables.

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# NUTRITION SURVEY - FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS - 1946

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in families of Special Workers from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined in each age group (shown in parentheses). Included in this group are 4 coal mines (Bibai of Hokkaido, Joban of Fukushima, Mitsui Milke and Mitsui Yamano of Fukuoka), Kosaka Corner Mine of Akita and Railway workers of Tokyo. Only the underweights are shown for May and August.

	Age	Mo.	No.	Group	Age																Average		
					0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-	% Kg									
4 Coal Mines	May	6175	Less	23.2 (301)	2.0 (873)	11.7 (1021)	2.3 (890)	7.2 (890)	2.8 (553)	7.4 (722)	4.6 (856)	9.9 (631)	6.6 (328)	10.2 (6175)	6.9 (12.6)	13.4 (7.1)	7.1 (15.7)	7.8 (8.4)	36.6 (328)	8.4 (5.6)	12.6 (6175)	5.6	
Aug	5994	Less	26.4 (311)	1.6 (890)	15.1 (1060)	2.1 (882)	13.3 (483)	2.8 (665)	18.6 (821)	4.6 (594)	19.3 (288)	6.8 (665)	18.4 (821)	7.3 (594)	24.6 (288)	7.4 (594)	31.7 (288)	8.0 (288)	49.0 (288)	8.6 (594)	21.1 (594)	5.8	
Nov	5884	Less	22.3 (301)	1.6 (925)	10.9 (1067)	2.2 (905)	5.1 (450)	3.5 (628)	4.4 (737)	4.9 (571)	5.1 (309)	5.7 (309)	6.4 (309)	6.9 (309)	8.8 (5884)	7.5 (5884)	11.4 (5884)	7.3 (5884)	21.7 (5884)	7.8 (5884)	8.8 (5884)	5.0	
Feb 147	6340	Less 1 Over	23.8 59.4 16.8 (315)	1.7 55.3 1.5 (781)	17.8 54.9 26.9 (781)	3.4 31.9 2.2 (961)	13.2 60.3 31.9 (878)	3.6 62.3 5.4 (628)	7.8 67.9 28.8 (900)	5.5 66.1 8.3 (887)	8.9 7.9 26.3 (900)	7.9 66.1 27.5 (887)	6.9 66.1 8.3 (887)	6.4 7.3 27.5 (887)	6.9 70.3 19.0 (654)	6.9 61.9 10.7 (336)	7.3 61.9 10.7 (336)	10.7 61.9 10.7 (336)	6.9 61.9 10.7 (336)	27.4 61.9 10.7 (336)	7.8 61.9 10.7 (336)	11.6 62.0 26.4 (6340)	5.3
Akita Corner Mine	May	2508	Less	24.4 (82)	1.6 (168)	8.3 (200)	2.3 (283)	5.0 (384)	6.1 (500)	6.4 (473)	7.2 (294)	10.4 (124)	6.7 (124)	9.0 (124)	7.9 (124)	11.2 (124)	7.0 (124)	16.3 (124)	7.2 (124)	35.5 (124)	8.6 (124)	11.6 (2508)	6.8
Aug	2000	Less	39.2 (51)	1.4 (148)	30.4 (238)	2.3 (209)	15.5 (209)	3.7 (288)	20.1 (288)	5.2 (360)	29.1 (360)	7.4 (360)	18.4 (360)	8.0 (339)	18.3 (339)	7.8 (339)	32.7 (158)	8.3 (158)	38.6 (158)	8.3 (2000)	25.3 (2000)	6.6	
Nov	1981	Less	20.0 (45)	1.6 (195)	6.1 (323)	2.2 (339)	3.7 (200)	3.3 (226)	6.5 (292)	5.2 (230)	8.0 (131)	7.2 (131)	7.9 (131)	7.2 (131)	7.9 (131)	8.2 (131)	12.6 (131)	7.2 (131)	32.8 (131)	9.0 (1981)	5.1 (1981)		
Feb 147	1986	Less 1 Over	36.2 36.1 27.7 (47)	1.2 65.0 1.7 (220)	11.4 63.1 23.6 (220)	1.9 63.1 2.3 (342)	5.3 60.0 31.6 (342)	2.3 60.0 3.5 (285)	3.2 59.6 5.1 (146)	6.8 63.0 38.1 (146)	3.4 63.0 8.3 (273)	6.2 68.4 28.4 (310)	6.2 68.4 8.3 (310)	3.3 68.4 28.4 (310)	6.5 68.4 28.4 (310)	3.2 68.4 8.3 (310)	7.1 65.6 26.0 (227)	7.1 75.7 8.3 (227)	8.4 75.7 10.3 (136)	7.5 75.7 7.9 (136)	6.5 63.9 27.5 (1986)	4.7	







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NUTRITION SURVEY - FAULTS OF SOCIAL WORKERS - 1946 (Cont'd)

No.	Age	0-1 KG	2-5 KG	6-10 KG	11-15 KG	16-20 KG	21-30 KG	31-40 KG	41-50 KG	51- KG	Average KG
Nov 1900	Less	12.5 (24)	19.0 (84)	27.7 (95)	17.6 (142)	6.5 (221)	17.6 (221)	19.7 (157)	7.5 (169)	14.6 (249)	28.3 (1200)
Nov 1900	Less	22.7 (22)	1.6 (54)	24.1 (70)	2.0 (120)	21.4 (168)	2.8 (136)	30.0 (138)	6.3 (178)	7.9 (150)	37.7 (982)
Nov 1900	Less	25.0 (24)	1.2 (66)	19.7 (92)	2.4 (136)	13.0 (223)	2.7 (156)	15.0 (150)	16.5 (233)	8.4 (150)	29.0 (1142)
Nov 1900	Less	20.5 (15)	1.6 (144)	11.3 (71)	4.4 (129)	11.6 (209)	11.2 (119)	7.5 (170)	23.8 (170)	2.2 (207)	29.8 (57)
Nov 1900	Less	60.0 (15)	61.3 (144)	80.3 (71)	73.7 (129)	70.3 (209)	70.0 (119)	69.3 (170)	67.2 (207)	64.4 (150)	71.1 (981)
Nov 1900	Over	140.0 (15)	1.5 (144)	18.2 (71)	3.0 (129)	17.7 (209)	6.0 (119)	5.0 (170)	6.8 (170)	5.3 (207)	11.0 (981)

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# NUTRITION SURVEY - 27 PREFECTURES - 1946 - 1947

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in Japanese rural population from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined in each age group (given in Parentheses). For May, August and November 1946 only the underweights are shown while the complete findings are presented for February 1947. The February 1946 results are not given as they were examined for 5% deviation instead of 10%.

Month	No.	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average	
		%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	%	Kg	%	%	Kg
19 Pref.	May	59,181	Less	27.5	1.6	14.2	2.1	6.9	4.8	7.1	6.8	11.3	6.8	16.2	7.4	22.1	7.7	34.8	8.1	14.8	6.3
				(5894)		(11,711)		(8737)		(5053)		(6141)		(5634)		(5564)		(8001)		(59,181)	
	Aug	59,482	Less	23.2	1.5	10.6	2.1	0.6	4.9	10.6	6.8	16.9	7.3	24.5	7.5	32.3	7.7	46.2	8.1	19.2	6.7
				(1826)		(6225)		(9019)		(5472)		(6849)		(6081)		(5668)		(8109)		(59,482)	
	Nov	56,924	Less	20.2	1.5	11.3	2.2	6.7	5.2	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.3	14.1	7.4	19.7	7.3	32.6	7.7	12.9	6.2
				(1745)		(6104)		(9115)		(5044)		(5982)		(5490)		(5174)		(7363)		(56,924)	
	Feb	57,248	Less	22.5	1.6	13.0	2.2	4.3	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.9	9.7	7.0	14.5	7.1	24.0	7.4	10.6	5.8
				52.5		64.2		62.2		61.5		70.4		73.7		71.7		65.7		66.2	
			Over	25.0	1.5	22.8	2.3	33.5	5.4	32.6	7.8	23.4	7.9	16.6	7.7	13.8	7.9	9.3	7.7	23.2	5.6
				(1905)		(5620)		(8580)		(5315)		(813)		(5754)		(5742)		(8114)		(57,248)	
8 Pref.	May	16,582	Less	21.5	1.7	10.8	2.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	7.1	6.2	7.5	8.9	7.2	13.8	7.6	25.2	7.9	10.4	6.1
				(622)		(1866)		(2333)		(1681)		(1987)		(1689)		(1519)		(2125)		(16,582)	
	Aug	15,540	Less	31.8	1.8	17.8	2.4	9.1	5.1	9.7	6.1	9.5	7.4	14.7	7.4	21.4	7.6	32.8	7.8	15.4	5.9
				(479)		(1744)		(2410)		(1582)		(1886)		(1584)		(1422)		(1891)		(15,540)	
	Nov	15,378	Less	21.9	1.6	17.0	2.3	5.5	4.8	4.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	9.1	6.9	13.9	7.6	25.1	7.4	10.8	5.4
				(479)		(1710)		(2544)		(1470)		(1649)		(1425)		(1372)		(1731)		(15,378)	
	Feb	16,288	Less	20.2	1.4	14.1	2.7	4.0	5.4	3.4	7.1	4.0	7.2	5.9	6.8	9.8	6.8	19.8	7.6	8.9	5.3
				53.8		63.0		54.9		52.1		59.4		65.4		67.3		65.1		60.2	
			Over	26.0	1.6	22.0	2.5	40.2	5.7	44.5	8.4	36.6	8.4	28.7	8.3	22.9	8.3	15.1	8.1	30.9	6.2
				(673)		(1907)		(2486)		(1493)		(1971)		(1776)		(1424)		(1985)		(16,288)	



NUTRITION SURVEY - 27 PREFECTURES - 1946 - 1947 (Cont'd)

Month	No.	0-1 \$ Kg	2-5 \$ Kg	6-10 \$ Kg	11-15 \$ Kg	16-20 \$ Kg	21-30 \$ Kg	31-40 \$ Kg	41-50 \$ Kg	51- \$ Kg	Average \$ Kg
27 Pref. May	75,763	Less 25.9 1.6 (2395)	13.4 2.2 (7760)	6.4 3.2 (14,471)	6.5 5.0 (11,070)	6.7 6.8 (6734)	10.1 7.0 (8128)	14.6 7.4 (7323)	20.3 7.7 (7083)	32.8 8.1 (10,126)	13.8 6.3 (75,763)
Aug	75,022	Less 25.0 1.6 (2305)	12.2 2.2 (7969)	6.9 3.4 (12,777)	9.5 5.0 (11,429)	10.4 6.7 (7054)	15.3 7.3 (8735)	22.5 7.5 (7665)	30.1 7.7 (7090)	43.7 8.1 (10,000)	18.4 6.5 (75,022)
Nov	72,302	Less 20.5 1.5 (2224)	12.6 2.2 (7914)	5.8 3.3 (13,805)	6.5 5.1 (11,659)	5.6 6.9 (6514)	7.9 7.2 (7631)	13.1 7.3 (6915)	18.5 7.4 (6546)	31.9 7.6 (9094)	12.4 6.0 (72,302)
Feb 147	73,536	Less 21.9 1.6 + 52.8 Over 25.3 1.6 (2578)	13.3 2.3 63.9 2.4 (7527)	4.8 3.5 64.3 3.4 (11,977)	4.8 5.6 55.9 5.5 (11,066)	5.4 6.4 59.4 8.0 (6809)	5.7 6.8 57.9 8.0 (8784)	8.8 7.0 71.7 7.9 (7530)	13.6 7.1 70.8 8.0 (7166)	23.9 7.4 65.6 7.8 (10,099)	10.2 5.7 64.9 5.8 (73,536)



*Restricted*

SECTION X

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-17 - 17 April - Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 12 April 1947.

*Restricted*



Digest of Summary Report of Communicable Diseases  
For the Week Ending 12 April 1947

Increases were recorded in the incidence of all reportable communicable diseases except cholera, Japanese B encephalitis, and plague for which no cases have been reported.

The communicable diseases which accounted for the most cases during the week ending 12 April were measles (7796), pneumonia (7084), tuberculosis (6546), whooping cough (4699), diphtheria (760), epidemic meningitis (189), malaria (188), and typhoid fever (171). The diseases which accounted for the most deaths were pneumonia (431), tuberculosis (416), diphtheria (90), measles (69), epidemic meningitis (37), typhoid fever (31), whooping cough (29), and dysentery (26).

Diphtheria cases (760) were 8 percent higher than in the previous week (701) and deaths from diphtheria (90) were more than 15 percent higher than previously (77). There has been a general upward trend since the middle of February but the cumulative number through 12 April (10584) was 40 percent less than in the same period last year (18062). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population for the week ending 12 April were 54.2 and 50.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 6.4 and 5.1.

Dysentery cases increased nearly 40 percent from 68 to 94 in the current week. Deaths rose from 9 to 26. The number of cases was slightly less than in the corresponding week of 1946 (100) but the cumulative number this year (977) exceeds the cumulative number last year (799) more than 20 percent. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 4.6 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were 1.9 and 1.0.

Typhoid fever cases (171) were approximately 5 percent higher than in the previous week (162) and deaths (31) were also higher (23). It should be noted, however, that there has been a general decline in typhoid fever since the middle of January. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.2 and 14.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.2 and 2.0.

Although paratyphoid fever cases (51) showed an increase over the previous weeks (28), the number of cases was more than 50 percent lower than for the corresponding weeks of 1946 only 4 deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were approximately the same, 3.6 and 3.4 respectively. The current death rates of 0.3 was slightly higher than the cumulative death rate of 0.2.

There were 18 cases and 4 deaths reported for smallpox in the current week compared with only 4 cases and no deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 1.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

Although there has been a general decline in epidemic typhus fever since the middle of January, cases in the current week (60) increased more than 200 percent over the preceding week (19). Deaths (5), however, remained about the same as previously (4). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.3 and 2.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively.

Malaria cases (188) were approximately 10 percent higher than in the previous week (171). There were no deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.4 and 12.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.05.

Scarlet fever cases increased approximately 20 percent from 38 to 46 in the current week but only 1 death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were almost the same, being 3.3 and 3.2 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.



Epidemic meningitis continued to increase. Cases in the current week (189) were nearly 20 percent higher than in the previous week (158). Deaths, however, declined from 42 to 37 this week. The current case rate (13.5) was nearly double the cumulative rate (6.8). The current and cumulative death rates were 2.6 and 1.7 respectively.

There continued to be no cases of cholera, Japanese B encephalitis, and plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 848 and 12,077 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,127 and 52,601; for syphilis 2,714 and 35,255.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 12 April 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	61	6	1000	138	4	-	74	19
AOMORI	10	-	126	17	-	-	9	4
IWATE	9	3	137	16	2	-	25	1
MIYAGI	12	1	156	9	-	-	15	1
AKITA	9	-	182	14	-	-	10	2
YAMAGATA	17	1	297	21	8	1	41	8
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	157	4	4	-	37	4
IBARAKI	15	2	200	23	5	1	42	12
TOCHIGI	30	2	297	21	3	2	34	10
GUMMA	7	1	128	32	2	-	25	5
SAITAMA	16	3	186	19	4	2	21	4
CHIBA	8	1	225	19	1	1	22	5
TOKYO	54	10	753	129	12	5	129	27
KANAGAWA	14	-	205	13	4	-	25	5
NIIGATA	11	1	193	21	8	-	46	6
TOYAMA	5	-	77	6	2	1	5	2
ISHIKAWA	21	2	178	6	-	-	6	1
FUKUI	2	-	88	5	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	2	-	39	1	1	-	6	-
NAGANO	22	-	237	21	2	1	13	2
GIFU	6	-	79	13	-	-	8	4
SHIZUOKA	11	3	210	26	2	-	24	5
AICHI	63	3	537	38	1	-	30	3
MIE	24	-	251	10	-	-	3	2
SHIGA	4	-	69	5	-	-	5	1
KYOTO	19	5	189	18	3	-	71	5
OSAKA	25	1	170	26	5	3	51	13
HYOGO	19	0	337	27	-	-	18	7
NARA	8	1	64	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	-	82	4	2	2	2	2
TOTTORI	8	1	68	7	1	1	3	4
SHIMANE	NR	NR	148	12	NR	NR	6	1
OKAYAMA	21	2	156	15	1	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	37	1	183	17	1	1	16	5
YAMAGUCHI	25	3	261	26	4	2	20	7
TOKUSHIMA	6	1	96	4	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	4	-	76	8	1	1	19	4
EHIMA	25	22	382	51	2	-	15	2
KOCHI	8	-	131	12	1	-	10	7
FUKUOKA	33	5	809	60	4	1	28	4
SAGA	4	3	346	38	-	-	12	2
NAGASAKI	28	3	244	28	1	-	12	6
KUMAMOTO	3	1	75	11	1	1	2	4
OITA	15	1	354	24	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	25	-	243	18	2	-	12	2
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	253	39	NR	NR	5	2
TOTAL	760	90	10584	1077	94	26	977	216
RATE								
Current	54.2	6.4	50.3	5.1	6.7	1.9	4.6	1.0
Previous	50.0	5.5			4.8	0.6		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 12 APRIL 1947

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	4	149	31	-	-	24	4
AOMORI	-	-	37	12	-	-	2	-
IWATE	2	-	39	6	-	-	7	-
MIYAGI	4	-	90	8	-	-	18	3
AKITA	1	1	12	2	-	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	3	-	71	17	-	-	17	1
FUKUSHIMA	6	3	109	10	1	-	15	1
IBARAKI	1	-	103	11	1	-	34	3
TOCHIGI	5	2	63	10	1	-	9	1
GUMMA	5	-	44	8	1	-	15	1
SAITAMA	4	1	74	3	3	-	8	3
CHIBA	4	-	93	9	3	-	27	1
TOKYO	22	2	206	31	9	3	80	6
KANAGAWA	7	-	138	17	-	-	18	1
NIIGATA	10	3	73	19	7	-	22	1
TOYAMA	7	-	52	9	-	-	9	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	13	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUI	1	-	31	3	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	19	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	1	1	66	9	-	-	23	3
GIFU	4	2	83	7	-	-	17	1
SHIZUOKA	6	-	126	10	4	-	35	-
AICHI	8	-	155	13	-	-	32	1
MIE	2	-	101	9	1	-	26	3
SHIGA	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	2	-	61	13	1	-	8	2
OSAKA	3	2	60	11	11	-	97	1
HYOGO	5	3	123	26	-	-	11	-
NARA	1	1	22	4	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	52	6	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	3	-	36	3	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	52	7	NR	NR	15	-
OKAYAMA	3	2	81	9	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	11	1	157	15	4	1	32	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	2	41	4	-	-	7	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	50	7	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	2	-	45	12	-	-	14	-
EHIME	1	-	32	6	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	6	-	81	12	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	12	1	104	8	1	-	16	2
SAGA	-	-	23	-	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	16	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	2	-	25	2	1	-	4	-
OITA	1	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	36	5	1	-	11	1
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	8	4	NR	NR	1	-
TOTAL	171	31	3078	411	51	4	722	47
RATE								
Current	12.2	2.2	14.6	2.0	3.6	0.3	3.4	0.2
Previous	11.6	1.6			2.0	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 12 April 1947

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	21	3	-	-	31	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1
AKITA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	20	1	-	-	32	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	1
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	1	-	19	1
TOKYO	3	4	16	5	49	4	125	13
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	1	-	22	1
NIIGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	2	-	22	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	3	-	1	-	20	-
AICHI	4	-	7	-	3	-	111	2
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	2	-	-	33	-
HYOGO	1	-	18	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	1	1	14	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	5	-	NR	NR	5	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	4
EHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	14	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
OTTA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	18	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOTAL	18	4	205	24	60	5	579	44
RATE								
Current	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	4.3	0.4	2.8	0.2
Previous	0.3	0.0			1.4	0.3		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 12 April 1947

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	12	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	10	-	48	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	8	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	4	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	17	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	13	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	8	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	13	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	24	-	317	3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	142	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	8	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
OKTA	-	-	114	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	28	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOTAL	138	0	2602	10	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	13.4	0.0	12.4	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	12.2	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 12 April 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				DIPHTHERIA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	2	-	105	4	10	3	158	42	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	8	1	11	-	35	6	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	1	7	2	6	1	36	12	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	14	-	7	2	43	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	15	1	4	-	36	12	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	3	-	23	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	14	1	2	2	52	14	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	10	1	13	5	93	33	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	4	-	1	-	10	5	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	6	-	1	1	19	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	14	-	5	3	38	13	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	11	-	5	1	33	10	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	-	142	2	55	9	344	95	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	33	-	4	-	27	7	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	3	-	1	-	20	4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	6	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	1	3	2	21	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	18	1	2	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	6	-	1	-	13	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	15	-	3	1	45	7	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	20	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	13	-	3	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	10	-	3	-	12	3	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	59	2	2	-	21	4	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	19	-	9	2	48	6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	17	-	2	-	26	7	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	4	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	10	-	NR	NR	1	1	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	9	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	-	3	-	21	4	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	6	-	4	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	6	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	2	-	16	7	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	4	1	3	5	37	20	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	4	-	19	5	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	15	4	NR	NR	-	-
TOTAL	46	1	668	19	139	37	1424	366	0	0	1	2

RATE

Current	3.3	0.1	3.2	0.1	13.5	2.6	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.005	0.01
Previous	2.7	0.2			11.3	3.0			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Flague ; 0



Weekly Report - 12 April 1947  
Continued -

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		DIPHTHERIA		POLIO	
	Current		Current		Current		Current	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	463	4	207	4	650	29	720	10
AOMORI	-	-	41	-	134	-	100	-
IWATE	74	-	216	1	340	-	NR	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
AKITA	11	-	17	1	67	3	84	20
YAMAGATA	9	1	45	1	192	18	116	18
FUKUSHIMA	239	2	88	-	288	22	144	12
IBARAKI	193	5	253	3	269	12	167	5
TOCHIGI	472	-	116	-	227	-	177	-
GUMMA	214	-	68	-	197	-	98	-
SAITAMA	312	5	53	-	202	9	87	7
CHIBA	66	-	53	-	29	-	111	14
TOKYO	1558	18	625	3	776	81	362	24
KANAGAWA	867	-	363	-	351	-	254	-
NIIGATA	10	-	32	-	91	1	77	-
TOYAMA	35	-	43	-	92	9	309	2
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FUKUI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
YAMANASHI	23	-	19	-	50	5	37	5
NAGANO	95	1	112	-	210	10	188	-
GIFU	63	-	62	-	147	3	164	3
SHIZUOKA	265	2	275	3	236	16	174	13
AICHI	544	-	169	-	332	-	229	-
MIE	74	-	107	1	119	6	42	3
SHIGA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	432	6	237	1	225	30	386	49
HYOGO	287	2	182	-	225	20	248	24
NARA	1	-	23	-	6	2	NR	-
WAKAYAMA	22	1	52	-	77	8	62	6
TOTTORI	8	-	26	-	46	5	125	6
SHIMANE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
OKAYAMA	25	-	39	-	94	-	100	-
HIROSHIMA	99	-	120	-	196	-	594	-
YAMAGUCHI	84	-	42	-	93	11	109	6
TOKUSHIMA	55	-	98	-	121	-	178	-
KAGAWA	25	-	41	-	97	9	100	4
EHIME	178	5	214	2	314	26	209	11
KOCHI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	669	15	347	9	276	80	366	151
SAGA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NAGASAKI	117	2	75	-	134	10	174	12
KUMAMOTO	20	-	16	-	8	1	83	3
OITA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	187	-	223	-	173	5	102	8
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

TOTALS	7796	69	4699	29	7084	431	6546	416
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RATE

Current	556.0	4.9	335.1	2.1	505.2	30.7	466.9	29.7
Previous	420.2	5.3	293.6	3.1	502.2	32.4	409.5	33.2

Cumulative Totals Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per annum.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	12 April 1947	13 April 1946	12 April 1947	13 April 1946	for first 15 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases:</b>						
Diphtheria	760	730	2921	3549	10584	18062
Dysentery	94	100	303	341	977	799
Typhoid	171	737	641	3390	3078	11677
Paratyphoid	51	120	209	451	722	1458
Smallpox	18	1056	50	4998	205	13114
Epidemic Typhus	60	2026	108	8846	579	17103
Malaria	188	NA	821	NA	2602	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	46	31	185	184	668	517
Epidemic Meningitis	189	33	628	165	1424	471
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths:</b>						
Diphtheria	90	71	279	315	1077	1881
Dysentery	26	15	63	83	216	297
Typhoid	31	97	95	419	411	1654
Paratyphoid	4	4	14	22	47	79
Smallpox	4	194	8	811	24	1704
Epidemic Typhus	5	193	10	832	44	1352
Malaria	0	NA	2	NA	10	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	6	7	16	19	50
Epidemic Meningitis	37	8	154	43	366	116
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

NA: Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	12 April 1947	13 April 1946	12 April 1947	13 April 1946	for first 15 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate:</b>						
Diphtheria	54.2	52.1	52.1	63.3	50.3	85.9
Dysentery	6.7	7.1	5.4	6.1	4.6	3.8
Typhoid	12.2	52.6	11.4	60.4	14.6	55.5
Paratyphoid	3.6	8.6	3.7	8.0	3.4	6.9
Smallpox	1.3	75.3	0.9	89.1	1.0	62.4
Epidemic Typhus	4.3	144.5	1.9	157.7	2.8	81.3
Malaria	13.4	NA	14.6	NA	12.4	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.3	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.5
Epidemic Meningitis	13.5	2.4	11.2	2.9	6.8	2.2
Jap B Encephalitis	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.005	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate:</b>						
Diphtheria	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.1	8.9
Dysentery	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.4
Typhoid	2.2	6.9	1.7	7.5	2.0	7.9
Paratyphoid	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	0.3	13.8	0.1	14.5	0.1	8.1
Epidemic Typhus	0.4	13.8	0.2	14.8	0.2	6.4
Malaria	0.0	NA	0.04	NA	0.05	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	1.7	0.6
Jap B Encephalitis	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per population per annum



WEEKLY-SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 12 APRIL 1947

(C) Current Cases plus Delayed Reports  
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	401	208	2262	103	1040
AOMORI	8	89	56	536	44	376
IWATE	4	43	21	260	31	424
MIYAGI	8	100	89	707	68	546
AKITA	6	81	41	534	23	352
YAMAGATA	-	62	41	482	30	534
FUKUSHIMA	14	123	116	883	57	728
IBARAKI	19	242	66	759	71	872
TOCHIGI	9	152	72	979	28	740
GUMMA	6	89	29	503	42	627
SAITAMA	16	316	54	996	46	781
CHIBA	17	284	60	1054	32	719
TOKYO	44	629	143	1953	109	1275
KANAGAWA	32	332	212	2802	163	1147
NIIGATA	NR	121	NR	718	NR	567
TOYAMA	11	120	80	755	102	559
ISHIKAWA	16	202	81	936	57	655
FUKUI	10	157	42	329	32	248
YAMANASHI	2	36	28	434	21	133
NAGANO	6	131	79	1105	40	739
GIFU	18	244	71	945	34	459
SHIZUOKA	20	203	96	947	96	1044
AICHI	57	1096	269	4065	127	2005
MIE	17	396	49	721	36	559
SHIGA	18	333	46	467	47	367
KYOTO	36	601	153	2119	94	979
OSAKA	92	1501	340	4975	219	4104
HYOGO	54	527	200	2081	189	2124
NARA	5	130	20	197	15	154
WAKAYAMA	36	282	82	782	47	430
TOTTORI	11	118	54	980	29	484
SHIMANE	NR	71	NR	512	NR	452
OKAYAMA	53	421	126	1323	63	765
HIROSHIMA	20	302	140	1933	73	910
YAMAGUCHI	12	80	97	804	56	574
TOKUSHIMA	1	32	26	281	25	356
KAGAWA	21	190	57	614	31	402
EHIME	5	89	79	857	78	997
KOCHI	6	111	38	456	28	402
FUKUOKA	62	880	250	3346	134	1823
SAGA	11	111	101	949	58	599
NAGASAKI	10	192	132	1645	33	555
KUMAMOTO	4	96	90	997	47	633
OITA	18	277	57	775	30	484
MIYAZAKI	4	35	36	399	26	322
KAGOSHIMA	NR	49	NR	444	NR	210
TOTAL	848	12077	4127	52601	2714	35255

RATE

Current	60.5	57.4	294.3	250.1	193.6	167.6
Previous	53.3		244.8		185.9	

Rates per 100,000 per annum